WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

In spite of Mother Shipton, the comet, and weather prophets, or perhaps because of them all, there is very little doubt that a cool and comfortable summer is before us. Brief visitations of tropical heat, such as all creation grouned under on Wednesday, will occur from time to time, but the hot weather does not hold. and is broken by cool nights and chilling winds before people have time to pack their trunks or to decide in which direction to turn their steps. Since the closing of the racing season, the ensh to Coney Island has subsided, and the monster hotels are castles of bleakness and dreariness for four days out of every seven. Long Beach has had a fair number of tranelent visitors during the last week, and the row of pretty cottages which dot its sandy shore are pearly all occupied. An association of gentlemen calling themselves the Knickerbocker Club have rented one of the largest of them and propose to make it a haven of refuge from city sounds and smells for hot nights and lonely days, when they are prevented by business engagements from travelling to Newport, Narragansett, or Mt. Desert. where their wives and families are sojourning These gentlemen are nearly all of them members of the Union Club, and among them are the well-known names of Mr. Gandy, Mr. Edward Kemeys, Mr. G. G. Haven, Mr. John H. Draper, Mr. S. Blagden, Mr. George Griswold, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. William Post. Mr. Frank Payson and family occupy another cottage, and the family of Dr. Wheelock of Park avenue are established in a third. The cottages are replete

gather in a very rich harvest of profit this year. The reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet on board their new yacht, the Norseman was the first important event of the Newport season. The yacht was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, every spar and line being neatly picked out with Chinese lanterns, and the fireworks with which the festivities opened were wonderfully varied and beautiful. Dancing to the music of the Casino Band followed the pyrotechnic display, and a superb collation concluded the evening's entertainment. The ladies, who were all in the freshest and most becoming summer toilets, danced with unusual spirit and animation, the long interregrum since the close of town gayeties having apparently given them new strength and courage for the summer campaign of revelry and dissipation. Among the guests present on this occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. and Miss Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. and Miss Livingston, Mrs. and Miss Warren, the Misses Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. C. C. Baldwin, Mr. John Whipple. Mr. E. H. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Louis Lorillard statement of which creates an interest as and her sister, Miss Bookman, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. A. Griswold and their daughter, Miss Minnie Griswold, whose engagement to Mr. John Forbes is reported, and scores of others.

with household comforts and luxuries, and

when there is neither a glare nor a land breeze

nor midges ner mesquitoes, Long Beach is not

half a bad place to pass a summer night in. But

with a rental of \$40,000 for the season, it hardly

looks now as if the hotel proprietors would

troduced to general observation in the beautiful grounds of Mr. George Peabody Wetmore is by far the most interesting and distinguished visitor that Newport has had for many years. Although it has not yet burst into full bloom, it is already an object of great interest, and large parties are made up to examine and criticise its hundred-year-old perfections. When the blossome open and expand it will of course command even more general attention, and in consideration of the fact that when next its buds burst into bloom and beauty not even the youngest infant now living on the earth will be here to see its venerable freshness and beauty, may well excite wonder and admiration. Among the recent arrivals by transatiantic

The century plant which has recently been in-

steamers are Lady Steele and her two daughters and Mrs. Charles Hutton and family, who are now visiting the Countess de Molteke, at Mr. Benjamin Hutton's beautiful country place, in Orange, N. J. Lady Steele is the wife of Sir Richard Steele, and was formerly Miss Rosa Macarty, a daughter of the Countess de Dion. who died at the Clarendon Hotel a few months since. This is Lady Steele's first visit to this country since her marriage, and she proposes to spend the summer in travelling and in visitplaces of interest from a society point of view Mr. and Mrs. James Otis and their daughters. who have been abroad for the last two years. also returned in the Gallia, and went immediately to their country residence at Bellport, L. I

whose beauty and amiability made her, as Miss Nina French, so justly a favorite in Newport and New York, will be glad to hear that she also has returned home from a few months' visit, and hopes to enjoy the gayeties of the summer season at Newport and Saratoga.

The engagement of Mr. Woodbury Langdon to Miss Montgomery, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Montgomery, was announced in Newport yesterday.

Charity seems to have run mad in London and Paris, and to have taken in both the great capitals the objectionable though always popular form among the fair sex of bazaars, fancy fairs, and charity fêtes and balls, where refreshments are dispensed and parcels tied up by ducheeses, countesses, and marchionesses, favors at the most commercially remunerative prices. Crowds besiege the doors, not for the purpose of benevolence, or even to replenish their wardrobes or households with the tasteful sional beauties, ladies of title, princes and princesses of the royal blood, and other society notabilities, who, attired in fancy dress and gotter up in the most conspicuous fashion, display themselves for guiness and shillings, and laugh in their alcoves at the contemptible flunkeyism of "the great middle classes" of England. At the Foire aux Plaisirs, in Paris, the great ladies played a very amusing trick upon the populace. At the first day's sale they appeared in great strength and numbers, and resided most graciously over their stalls. But on the second day they sent their maids, dressed in fac-similes of their own costumes, who presided quite as gracefully and graciously, and no one

Arthur Paget acting as serving maids. We should recommend this form of religious dissipation to the favorable notice of fashionable ladies at Newport and Saratoga, were it not that In this country the main element of success and profit would be happily wanting. And speaking of our fair countrywomen transplanted to English soil reminds us of a statement made in a private letter from Lon don, to the effect that far and away the most charming and popular woman in English soclety, and the most gracious and affable to her

was a bit the wiser. At a bazaar held in the

Duke of Wellington's riding school, near London, a few weeks since, the refreshment stall

was an old English inn, where the part of

hostess was played in mob cap and primitive

attire by the Marchioness of Atlesbury, with

Lady Mandeville, Lady Randolph Churchill,

Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, and Mrs.

own country people, is Mrs. Arthur Paget. A new game, we understand, is to be introduced this summer among the juveniles of Narraganeett and Mount Desert. It is called eye peeping, and the fun consists in trying to guess the unknown owner of one eye, exhibited through a hole in a curtain to the audience on the other side. This reminds us of a custom among society beauties of fifty years ago whose strong points were languishing, sparkling, or reguish eyes. It was to have one of their beautiful orbs painted by a celebrated artist of the day, and set as a brooch to be worn in the frilled shirt front of husband or lover. Mrs. John Grymes of New Orleans, the mother of the Baroness von Hoffman and Mrs. Sam Ward, was celebrated in her youth for her large and brilliant eyes. One of them was painted or her in the manner we have described, and was instantly recognized by her husband on the person of the gentlement to whom she had pre-sented it. A duel did not follow, as the largest latitude was permitted in New Orleans society at that day, but a less serious offence has often broduced grave consequences in the matri-monial experiences of beautiful wives and too lealous husbands. THE EFFECT ON POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- There are some who pretend to think that in the event Gen. Garfield recovers, he will stand before the country without opposition, politically, from any quarter. Those who reflect will find it difficult to give an adequate reason for such an opinion. At the present moment Gen. Garfield is the object of an intense interest; but the men who on principle disagreed with him before he was shot disagree with him still, and will continue to do so, "Men dis-principles never;" and disagreements on principles existing prior to Saturday morning last will continue to exist, unaffected by what has filled all hearts with the liveliest sympathy for Gen. Garfield. It may be recovery, while he will be esteemed by many as he never was before, parties and men will continue to act as formerly; and that the lines of neither party nor faction will be materially affected. To refer to a political event in the near future, the Ohio election, it is probable that while the Republicans, especially the special supporters of Gen. Garfield, may be more successfully appealed to, and a somewhat increased activity be produced. the vote is not likely to be materially different

from what it would otherwise have been. Had the President been struck down for his devotion to a principle, or as the representative thereof, his name would have been the effective watchward of the party supporting that principle, and the act might have been used to fire the hearts of all men in behalf of his party's candidates everywhere. But there is in the actual circumstance nothing that bears the slightest resemblance to this. Beyond increased activity among a good many Republicans of Ohio-the election there is referred to only by way of illustration-practical politics are not likely to be otherwise effected beyond, perhaps, an improved circumspection in discussing

Interest to be confidenced to yound cordinate.

It comes allowed by read the precision of the control of the co men and things. It seems altogether probable that, let the im-

plains itself, has been sent to Gen. U. S. Grant; DEAR SIR: Allow me to state most briefly, for your con-enience, the gist of what you receive herewith, in a few venience, the gist of what you receive herewith, in a few distinct head, as follows:

First—Walter Palmer, a Puritan of Nottinghamshire, England, came to Stonington, Conn., in 1653, and was one of the first settlers of the town.

Second—His descendants number many thousands and are scattered from Maine to California, over an thousand "Palmers" being recorded by genealogians.

Third—It is an honor and a pleasure, sir, for us to be able to state the fact that you are a descendant of the said Walter Palmer in the eighth generation.

Fourth—His descendants are to have a "Palmer re-union," at Stonington, Conn., on Aug. 10 and 11 of this year.

union," at Stomington, Conn., on Aug. 10 and 11 of this year.

Fith—The date of the reunion is the anniversary commemoration of the battle c. Stomington. In the war of 1812—our victory over the same nation that bore our worthy amcestor.

Sixth—You are specially invited to honor the occasion with the presence, and grant a thousand or more "Palmers," that we trust will then and here assemble, an opertunity to pay their respects to you a kinsman.

Seventh—Your acceptance will allow us the pleasure of arranging to place at your disposal at that time in the Grant Central Depot, New York, the palace car Palmer, to bring you hither.

Eighth—A solicitous and appreciative array of Walter Palmer's descendants await the early intimation that you will endeavor to join the other of the palace can be octained with due referent premain, are yours truly.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Long Branch, N. J.

It is confidently expected that many thou-

To Gen U. S. Gashr. Long Branch, N. J.

It is confidently expected that many thousands of Palmers will attend the reunion. The invitations have already been printed. They are a very neat card, containing a picture of the quaint, old-time, one-story homestead, still standing on the lonely shore of Wequetequock Cove. A tail well sweep looms up in the foreground. On another page of the card is an engraving in ancient style of the ship that brought the Palmer family founder from Nottinghamshire, England, bounding over the waves toward eight wigwams perchedon a rocky shore. There are the dates underneath the picture of "To Charlestown, 1629; Seekonk, 1643; Pawcatuck, 1653." Pawcatuck is near Stonington. The Palmer family motto is also given on the card: Palmam qui meruit ferat—"Let him who has won it bear the palm."

DOCTORS DISAGREEING,

A Death Certificate Withheld, Because the Patient's Treatment was Criticised. James Dowd, one of the Inspectors of Buildings, died in Brooklyn on Thursday last, as supposed, from the effects of the heat, After his death a dispute arose between Dr. Harrigan of 181 William street and Dr. Alexander Cochran of 212 Clinton street, concerning the former's treatment. This led to the holding of a coroner's inquest yesterday. Dr. Harrigan says that when he was called in he found his patient suffering from inflammation of the brain, and because of the intense pain he was suffering he injected a sixth of a grain of morphine under his arm. The patient became unconscious, and his family, believing him to be much worse, sent for Dr. Alexander Cochran, who, after learning who had been treating the case, and what had been done, uttered some criticism upon the treatment. Coroner Keller was told that Dr. Cochran said that Dr. Harrigan might as well have shot his patient through the head at once as to have used morphine, and that it was the last thing that should have been given. He at once ordered strong coffee for the patient and other antidotes for morphine, but that day the patient died.

Dr. Harrigan, upon hearing of Dr. Cochran's criticism, said that he would not give a gartificate of death and permit the patient to would retract of death and permit the patient to would retract what he had said and apploagize for it. The arrangements for the funeral were all made, but Dr. Harrigan refused the necessary permit, except upon the conditions named, and Dr. Cochran refused to retract or apploagize.

Accordingly Coroner Keller was called upon to hold a hurried automy yesterday morning and an inquest so that the funeral could occur, as announced, from the Church of the Visitation, of which Father Dowd, James Dowd's brother, is pastor. Drs. Ford, Gray, Westbrook, and Bunker made a post-mortem examination. They discovered that the patient died of inflammation of the brain, caused by a tumor, and they testified before the Coroner that Dr. Harrigan's treatment was correct. The death certificate was then made out and a burial permit was obtained in time for the close of the funeral services.

Father Dowd officiated at the funeral. morphine under his arm. The patient became unconscious, and his family, believing him to

uneral services. Father Dowd officiated at the funeral.

Going to the country or seaside will find one of Keep's sun umbrellas indispensable. Price \$1.20 to \$1.40 each.
Nos 637 and 1,193 Broadway. 80 Nassau tt.—4de.

Keep's faucy striped Lisle thread hose for gents, with cru grounds, are the latest novelties imported. Keep (anufacturing Co., 50 Nassau et., 637 and 1, 193 Broad way.

HARPS AND HARP PLAYERS. An Instrument the Country has not Tet Taken to Kindly.

The fact that upon all this continent there is only one harp manufactory, and that this is so small a concern as to turn out only fifteen or twenty harps a year, is sufficient evidence that our practical people have not taken kindly to this really delightful instrument, or found in the charm of its tones and the poetic associations clustering about it sufficient recompense for the inconveniences inseparable from it. "The trouble about the harp," said Mr. Geo.

R. Buckwell, the proprietor of that only manufactory, in conversation with a reporter, " is the necessity for almost constant tuning. We cannot employ upon it the wire strings which are so successfully used on the zither and the plane, for they would give to the instrument a hard metallic tone, and rob it of all that makes its music distinctive and delightful. We must have the soft tones of the gut strings, and they are agonizingly sensitive to the slightest changes of temperature and humidity in the atmosphere. Feeple who do not know the instrument often Usink there is a good deal of affectation about a harpist's long and careful tuning on the stage. Why was that not done in the green room beforeband? they say to each other. The fact is that the very change from the green room to the stage has altered the pitch of some of those sensitive strings, and if the performer neglected to make his instrument conform to the new conditions in which it is placed he would simply begin clawing out discords. That necessity for frequent tuning and the prime requirement of a nice musical ear for that work are the chief difficulties in the way of learning the harp. It is not so difficult an instrument as the plano. Any one with natural musical talent, fondness for the instrument, and reasonable application, should learn the rudiments of the harp in six or eight weeks, and be able to play pretty well in as many months. It must be understood, however, that people who have only a mechanical knowledge, so to speak, of pounding the ivory keys, and who are never, no matter what their practice, anything more than mechanical players, could hardly attain even that amount of skill on the harp. To play the harp well, the soul of the player must be sympathetic, must vibrate in unison with the mellow, tender, and inspiring barmonics evoked from its strings. The trick of inving the harp down fist and supplying machinery to pound upon its strings was a happy device for the substitution of something clee in the place of musical souls. Soul is not absolutely an inconvenience to plano players, but neither is it by any means a necessity, while to the harp player it is.

"Before the war we made at least twice as many harps as we do now. A great many went down South. Since the war there have not been many demands from that part of the country. The Peruvian-Chillan war also hurt the business. We used to send harps in considerable and property secure in Mexico and the Spanish-speaking countries of South America, we should have a lively demand from those part I sople who do not know the instrument often think there is a good deal of affectation about a

coitch is varied to any key desired up to seven as on the piano. The modern or double action harp admits of the performance upon it of music in any key. Harps cost from \$450 to \$1,000 ach, according to size and finish. No, possibly they don't look to you as if they ought to cost so much; but I can assure you that the margin of profit upon them at these prices is infinitely less than upon pianos. There is the most costly part of the instrument."

Saying this, Mr. Buckwell showed the reporter what is termed "the mechanism of the neck," asort of elongated S. with brass sides, and filled in with a compact and complicated mass of the most delicately and nicely adjusted steel rods, bearings, levers, connections, and joints, the apparatus by which the action of the pelals is conveyed to the strings.

That alone, he continued, costs from \$150 to \$200. Then there is much more work, and necessarily much greater care in selection of the heaters. The wood employed must be of the best and most perfectly sensoned that its possible to obtain. Some of the wood which I am using now we have had for thirty rears. The pedestal is of maple; the pillar, through which pass the seven connecting rods from the pedals to the mechanism of the neck, is of pieces of maple and ash glued together; the body of maple veneers, with ribe of maple to form the shape; the sounding board of spruce; the neck or "cone" of maple. It must be strong, to sustain the tension of the forty-seven strings, which must be of at least at on pressure. It must be perfectly finished, within and without. If there is any piace where only the highest class of skilled labor is of any use, it is in the construction of the harp; and you will remember that the instrument does not admit of the employment of any such things as are chearly made by machinery, by thousands in duplicate, for the pianoforte. Every part of each individual harp must be especially made for it, from the swood and motal in the rough. That we make but few harps does not convenient to have played to play

tional Medical Congress will be opened at London, Eng-land, on Aug. 2, and remain in seasion one week. Sir ine will be represented by Dr. Fortigee Barker, Dr. Farnham, and others, the County Nedical Society by Dr. Satterthwaite, Dr. J. L. Little, and others, and the Ameri-Satterthwaite, Dr. J. L. Little, and others, and the American Medical Society by Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, who will read a paper on his method of treatment of spinal curvature. Dr. George M. Lederta is to read a paper on diseases of the troat. Dr. Hearing H. Sanda Dr. William Darthing and Dr. J. Marion Sims will be among the other American physicians present. Futeen sections of the Congress will be in season at the same time, issenting to and discussing papers on anatomy, physiciars, patiently and mortal stationly. medicine, surgery, observe medicine and are sery, diseases of children, mental diseases, optimizations, medicane, mittery surgery and medicine, materia medicine, mittery surgery and medicine, materia medica and pharmacology. The Lord Mayor has built the delegates to dimer, and the Prince of Waicz will be present at the Congress.

St. Josephs Salve

HOW THE NEWS WAS HANDLED.

Ever Known in This Country. Close upon the sound of Guiteau's pistol, a week ago, and while one fact was definitely known in the excitement that followed, the operator close by the scene of the shooting telegraphed that one fact: the President had been shot in the Baltimore and Potomac Depot.

The clicking of his instrument was the beginning of the most noteworthy distribution of news that has ever occurred in this country, or probably in any other country. Two minutes after his instrument was still, a receiver in the Western Union office in this city carried the message to the desk of the superintendent of the room. He did not believe it. An inquiring message was sent to the main office in Washington, and a brief confirmation was received. Then the original message was hurriedly written with a stylus on forty sheets of manifold paper, and these sheets distributed to forty operators in the room. A few seconds later the news was in hundreds of telegraph offices, and a few minutes later it was known in every hamlet in the land in which there was a telegraph instrument. If the news had been false, it was now too late to stop it. It went buzzing through the streets; it pushed forward on stage lines and hurried over country roads.

As soon as the startling intelligence was re-ceived in the Western Union office here, it was immediately conveyed up stairs to the Associated Press office. Not long afterward a despatch was thrown down on the counter of the business office of The Sun. It was sent up the dummy with a careless whistle to the editorial rooms, where it was read and discredited. It had all the appearance of a genuine Associated Press message, and it had come in the regular way for messages at that time of the day, but the news itself was so startling that a hoax was suspected. Hasty inquirles through the acoustic tube added to the doubts. The boy who brought

days mentioned were spread out flat and placed one on another, doubling in the weekly and Sunday papers to make them uniform in size with the others, they would make a column 36 inches long by 23 inches wide and 153 feet tailer than twice the height of Trinity Church steeple, which, without its cross, is 234 feet tail.

If the papers were spread out and laid end to end they would extend 787 miles, or as far as from New York on an air line to a point nearly 100 miles beyond Chicago.

Fitteen copies of The Sun weigh a pound. The number issued during the seven days mentioned would weigh over forty-six tons.

It was a harvest for the newspaper vendors, One boy made four trips to Staten Island on Monday seiling extra Suns and disposed of 400 copies at five cents aplece, A dealer at Manhattan Beach sold 1,700 copies. A Newark newsboy took 500 copies and came back complaining that they "didn't last five minutes." A dealer who ordinarily takes 60 or 70 week-day copies and 140 or 150 on Sunday said that 500 papers would not have met the demand. Nearly all of the dealers complained that they did not order enough. In many cases sums of fifty cents and one dollar were paid willingly for single copies, and much higher prices are reported. Persons living far out on railroads could not get The Sun at any price. The newsdealers sold all they had at a large profit at the stations nearer the city. If the dealers had known how many they could sell, The Sun might easily have disposed of more than 200,000 copies on Sunday.

At times seven Bullock presses were running.

nearer the city. If the dealers had known how many they could sell. The Sux might easily have disposed of more than 200,000 copies on Sunday.

At times seven Bullock presses were running, and one of these is adouble press, so that it may be said that eight Bullock presses were at work. When these presses are all at work they can print 1,000 copies a minute.

It is no part of the duty of the Western Union employees to distribute news. That is something which they leave to the newspapers. Yet, realizing the extraordinary and rightful public interest in the attack on the President and in his subsequent condition, they sent out bulletins free of cost to all the company's offices, and even answered private telegrams from distant points without charge. Everywhere, in the cities and in mountain villages, wherever there was a telegraph office, the people read daily and often hourly bulletins of the President's condition. It is reckoned a moderate estimate that 500,000 bulletins were thus displayed. This is on a basis of about seventy at each office. Forty-six extra operators were set at work in the main office of the Western Union Company in this city. The increase of decapatches to the presses of the country, and also a vast amount of incidental business, was indirectly the result of the attack on the President. Of this cluss was the brokers business. Fortunately the days when the most of this increase of business had to be done were days when there was interesting or dinary business. Sunday and Fourth of July, It is estimated that there was an increase of about 18,000 messages a day. It was by far the busicet Sunday ever known in the office, and by far the businest Fourth of July. As in the newspaper offices, there was little tought of ions hours or covework. It was recognized as a great occasion, and everybody did the best he could, as though he were working in the public interest. On Tuesday morning, when it was considered that the great strain upon the operators' energies was nearly over, the following order was i

The All Superintendents:

The promot and satisfactory manner in which our employees have met the emergencies of the service during the past few days deserves more than a passing recognition. Insergarding Sunday and heliday hours, they have remained on duty day and night, enabling us to keep the public all over the country constantly advised of the condition of the President. You are authorized to see that they are properly remunerated for the extraordinary service they have so willingly rendered, and to express to them the thanks of the company.

Thus T. ECRERI, General Manager.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The local manager of

Washington, July 9.—The local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company says that the amount of matter handled at the company's office here since the attempted assassination has been unprecedented. He added that the amount had fallen off since last Saturday night, but not to the extent that people think, and not steadily. On Friday it dropped from 118,396 words to 90,000 words sent to the press; but before that it kept up pretty well.

"We sent 270,371 words for newspaper correspondents on the day of the shooting, and 10,223 private telegrams passed through the office."

The Most Notable Distribution of Information

office?"

"Much larger: and so was the amount handled on Monday. Next to these we had about 190,000 press words sent off the day of President Garfield's inauguration. Then come the 173,383 words of the 5th inst. and then the number sent after the decision of the Electoral Commission, and then the number sent on the 6th inst., which are about equal."

"Was your force here sufficient to meet the increased business?"

"No. We were running on our summer minimum. We telegraphed at once to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and got about fifteen men as reenforcements."

Some idea can be obtained of the enormous amount of press matter by a comparison with

enforcements."

Some idea can be obtained of the enormous amount of press matter by a comparison with THE SUN columns. This comparison shows that on Saturday night words aufficient to fill about one hundred and thirty-seven columns of THE SUN were telegraphed from here; almost all of it was got off in time for the carly edition of the newspapers to which the specials were telegraphed. It must be borne in mind, too, that there was absolutely no preparation for the handling of this enormous amount of matter, both in the newspaper offices and by the telegraph company. It is the most signal example of the ability of the newspaper to master the most sudden and difficult emergencies. The correspondents at Washington are supposed always to be ready for emergencies, and the work done on Saturday shows that the supposition is well founded. No one who simply reads the reports from day to day can have any idea of the immense amount of toil, care, vigilance, and energy that were expended in preparing them. It has required constant attendance at the White House; a reporter ready to meet a physician on the jump, sometimes waiting hours to be sure not to miss him, and then finding him to got a very few words from him. Not for an instant for three days, or seventy-two hours, wasthere the slightest relaxation, and many of the correspondents only snatched the briefest naps in all that time.

TROUBLE IN ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH

Parishioners Claiming to Have Raised Much More Money than Is Accounted For. There is serious trouble in St. Anthony's Parish, in Greenpoint, over the finances of the church. The trustees and Bishop Loughlin are at loggerheads. The latter refused to per-

...\$364,121

It was intended to have men at all the masses this morning to get signatures to the petition, but as ecclesiastical interference is feared, those seeking signatures are visiting the parishioners in their homes and shops. It has been ascertained that the foreclosure suit was discontinued because Bishop Loughlin paid the judgment obtained by Mary Macfay Williams, amounting to nearly \$25,000.

Death of Edwin Bulkley.

Edwin Bulkley, senior member of the firm of Bulkley, Denton & Co., paper dealers, died at his country residence at Southport, Conn., on Friday, aged 63. Mr.

At one of the summer houses in Locust Point, which had been unsecupied during the fall and winter,

The Indian Method of Treatment. From the Eurolus Sentinel.

On Tues any last, early in the morning, four next were seen carrying a coincip squaw over that street hill. The squaw was teed hand and foot, and appeared as reconciled to her fate as an Egyptian manimy in a namer to a question as to what they were doing with the prisoner, a sturdy burk, whose cheeks were daubed with a brilliant red, reched: "Bad squaw, heap run way from husband for some other callew. Take him ack to same and who him.

From the Portland Press. On the 18th of August, 1864, Mr. J. P. White-house of August, during an engagement in Virginia, was struck in the right side, near the eleventh rib. by a bullet which passed entirely through his body, penetrating the liver, and coming our near the spine. He railied, and in March, 1865, came back to Augusta from the hospital, grew rapidly stronger, and was soon able to resume busi-ness. He now empty good health.

A few days since Christie Eakle, an old man, who lives in Chay County, Team, about ter miles from this place, discovered that his corn crib had been entered by some one who was not willing to earn his living by the sweat of his brow. Mr. Eakle procured a large her trap and set it one might near a crack in his crib. Next morning one of his neighbor was assaming by the side of his crib, securely and firmly held by the arm.

WHY HAS NEW ENGLAND BECOME SICKLY? Letter from President Chadbourne of

Williams College. To Mesers, L. L. Bronen, Physin Weston, J. M. Sreley, and others

A Letter from Freedens Chadbourne of Williams College.

To Hown L. L. Brown, Byron Westen, J. M. Swieg, and others.

GENTLEMEN: The subject to which you call my attention is one upon which I think no prudent man would be willing now to express an unqualified opinion. The best medical authorities with whom I have conferred told their theories, so far as they have any at all, very loosely—waiting for new light on a subject that seems to have suddenly assumed an unexpected prominence in New England.

During my connection with the medical school of Maine and the Berkshire school, it was my duty to lecture upon the influence of soil, climate, &c., uson health, as decomposition, evaporation, &c., are naturally connected with the subject of chemistry, my special department of instruction. I had at that time but little opportunity to learn by observation the conditions under which the fever and ague miasm is supposed to be produced. But the opinions of authors and of the persons whom I consulted were so uniform that I taught without misgiving the doctrine that the malarial poison producing intermittent fever was the result of vegetable decomposition, especially the decomposition produced by stirring soils rich in organic materials, so that these materials could be acted upon readily by heat and moisture. I have since had occasion to modify my views from my observations in Wisconsin and the Rocky Mountains, and from the increased prevalence of the disease in New England, in places where the conditions are quite different from those formerly considered essential for the production of the miasm. I have simply observed facts to me now concerning this disease and other diseases that appear to have some analogy to it. These facts I am unable to explain in harmony with the old theory of the nature and production of the poison; and I find great caution on the part of my medical friends in attempting to explain the bearing of the recently discovered facts as to the production of the recently discovered facts as to the productio

plants and animals appear and spread without our being able to account for their origin or dissemination. That blight, which for the past few years has nearly destroyed our pear trees. I first saw in Wisconsin in 1866, affecting the limbs of the wild crab-apple. It seems with us to have nearly run its course, so that the trees are again healthy, or comparatively so. Its cause is not known beyond controversy, and the present diminution of the blight cannot be accounted for. The rapid spread of the potato rot was another instance of an agency subtle, but widespread in its effects, an agency active and destructive for a time, and then becoming extinct or comparatively harmless. It came without any known cause. Why it has ceased to trouble us we cannot tell. The sudden appearance and widespread action of the epizooty among horses is a fact known to all, but satisfactorily explained by no one. The disastrous effects of the so-called Spanish or Texan fever among cattle offers another case of the spread of a disease under conditions that would seem incredible if the facts were not so well attested and emphasized by terrible loss. Texas cattle that had never shown any symptoms of the disease, driven through a country where the disease, driven through a country where the disease, driven through a country the Texan cattle and suffer no harm; but drive them along the same path two weeks after, and nearly all of them would sicken and die. At Tolono, in Illinois, where Texan cattle were landed in 1868, nearly every cow in the place died; 720 cattle died in that small township from the 10th of June to the 5th of September. Under appointment from the State of Wisconsin, I was called upon, with commissioners from other States, to investigate the origin and dissemination of this disease. The best account of it is found in the report of the Commissioners from other States, to investigate the origin and diseases or the means by which they are spread. It is so common a notion that the missm producing intermittent fever is the resu

It is so common a notion that the minsm producing intermittent fever is the result of vegetable decomposition produced by water that it is worth while to examine this point for a moment. Any one who has studied the subject in the West will satisfy himself that malaria abounds where water is too scarce for comfort; where, if the malaria comes from the soil at all, it must come from soil that is high and dry. He will be further confirmed in the notion that neither abundant water nor rich soil even is essential to the production of this malaria, when sential to the production of this maintal, when he finds it in the Rocky Mountains, where the few streams flowing from meiting snow are as pure as our New England trout brooks, while most of the soil is poor in organic matter, as it must be where little besides the search brush can grow Little besides pure as our New England trout brooks, while most of the soil is poor in organic matter, as it must be where little besides the sage brush can grow. It is certain, therefore, that we have malaria in some places that are high and dry, where the soils are well drained and not highly charged with organic matter. Because we have found malaria where wet and fat soils abound, it has been interred by some that they are the sole conditions of its production. Since it is so frequently taken for granted that the malaria arises from decomposition, it is proper to inquire under what conditions water lavors decomposition. A moment's reflection will convince one of any observation that some of the notions held on this subject must be erroneous. Alternation of wet and dry or mere dampness favors decomposition. When organic substances are kept perfectly dry, they are generally preserved; and when they are immersed in water, their decomposition is generally slow. Peat collects in the bogs of Massachusetts and other places, because the wet in those places prevents the full decomposition of the plants. When the accumulation is sufficient to bring the dead plants above the water, or where moisture and dryness alternate, then decomposition is so rapid that peat ceases to accumulate. Let a farmer cut bushes by a brook or bond, piliting half of them on the bank and sinking the other half under water. Those on the water will be comparatively sound; or let him drive a green alder or birch stake—wood that decays readily—into the mud at the bottom of a pond or brook, and when the stake is perfectly rotten above the water he will find that portion below the water in sound, if not as green as when it was cut. Permanent water, plainly, does not favor decomposition of ordinary vegetable matter. Small pools or shallow ponds of stagnant water produce organisms that readily decompose in them and alternations of wet and dry, or continued dampness, will favor decomposition a favor decomposition of organism, or favors decompositions of each case. N in organic mat-ere little besides . It is certain.

count for what seems to be its yearly progress castward and northward. It has undoubtedly prevailed to some extent where its presence was not suspected. Now that attention is generally called to the subject, the physician recognizes the effects of maiaria where they formerly would have remained unnoticed or would have been referred to some other cause. It seems to be imaginable that the maiaria is extending in New England, and appearing under such varied conditions as to throw doubts upon much of our former theoriging, and to call for a careful collection of facts all over New England where the malaria appears. We have yet to learn whether it originates in the places where it appears, from some local condition there, or from some widespread agency, independent of local conditions, or simply modified by them. It may also be found that the malaria spreads from the place of its origin by methods that have not yet been recognized. The spread of other diseases, already alluded to, has been by means so suctice and unexpected that we may reasonably infer that we may have much more to learn of the spread of this particular maiaria. As to the special case to which reference is made in your paper. I have never seen the place unless I may have done so from the cars, so I know nothing of the conditions there; nor have I amy roason to suppose that an examination by any one could settle the case satisfactorily while any reason to suppose that an examination by any reason to suppose that an examination by any one could settle the case satisfactorily while there is so much doubt as to the agency of local conditions, either in producing or intensifying the action of the miasm. Very truly yours.

P. A. Chadbourne.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE June 20 1882

CHICAGO, July 9.— Despatches from the North-west indicate that a cool wave is coming from Maniroba. The mercury at St. Paul this morning registered 63°, and at Milwantke 75°. In Chicago it ranged from 91° to 95° in the shade.

A bottle of Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection with syrings combined will cure the worst case without carraites, sold by all druggists. Depot, 429 Canal st. Price \$1.-4dr. Pepperull jean drawers, own make, Sie. pair. Summe undershirts 25c., 37c., 50c. J. W. Johnston. 200 Gran-st., also 37s 6th av., mid block 23d and 24th sts. - 4.5c.

Nothing like Tokio Powder for suppressing all unpleas-ant olor from the body. - 4.fn.

SCRAMBLING FOR OFFICE.

Opposing Tickets in the Brooklyn Board of There is a lively contest among the members of the Brooklyn Board of Education over the offices of President, Vice-President, and Secretary, which are to be filled next Tuesday. On Friday night sixteen members of the Board had a caucus at the residence of Mr. Alexauder of 274 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, and agreed to support Tunis G. Bergen for President, Dr. Ward for Vice-President, and Andrew Cunningham for Secretary. This ticket will probably receive the support of the young members of the Board, who are, it is said, determined upon a thorough reversal of the old order of things. Theopposing ticket is headed by Daniel Maujer for President, William M. Cole for Vice-President, and G. A. W. Stuart for Secretary. In spite of Mr. Stuart's long service, a party seems to have been formed against him in the Board, and A. B. Martin, the Comptroller's expert, who has been examining what books and vouchers were not stolen, is named as a candidate, Mr. Martin's report will be submitted to the Common Council on Monday, and it is said to be most interesting. Mr. Martin in his candidate, which, it is calculated, will help him in his candidacy as against Mr. Stuart. In addition to the books which were stolen from the safe last month, Mr. Martin discovered that the cash book, as the ledger for 1873 and previous years was called, had been missing since the beginning of 1874, that nothing had been heard of it since, and that no publicity was given to the facts when it occurred. This book, which is needed in the present inquiry, contained the account of the sales of books to pupils, and of cash received. to support Tunis G. Bergen for President, Dr.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Sun rises..... 4 39 Sun sets..... 7 32 Moon sets... 3 25 Sandy Hook . 6 27 Gov. Island... 7 05 Hell Gate.... 8 56

Arrived-SATURDAY, July 9. Artived Saturday, July 9.

Ss Pollux, Milinkrodt, Amsterilam June 20.

Bs Thingvalls, Moisen, Copenharen June 17.

Sc Carondelet, Bock, Matanzas June 20.

Sc Cortes, Henry, St John's, N. F.

Sc Franconia, Mangum, Portland.

Sc George, W. Clyde, Reed, Charleston.

Sa George, W. Clyde, Reed, Charleston.

Sa Hoemarle, Mailett, Norfolk.

Ship Crusader, Durkee, Havre.

Ship Mexandra, Vanlote, Ainsteraum.

Ship Mexandra, Vanlote, Ainsteraum.

Ship Mexandra, Vanlote, Ainsteraum.

Ship Mexandra, Vanlote, Liettn.

Bark Antwerp, Smith, Liverpool.

Bark Antwerp, Smith, Liverpool.

Bark Antwerp, Smith, Liverpool.

Bark Mondrehorge, Larsen, Leittn.

Bark Antwerp, Smith, Liverpool.

Bark Holker, Panlote, Larsen, Leittn.

Bark Holker, Panlote, Larsen, Leittn.

Bark Falkaren Chen Grefbourg.

Bark Bartolomeo Dannovaro, Trabuco, Swanses.

Bark Ginia, Campacel, Genoa.

Sa Herder, from Havre, for New York.

Business Rotices.

Cutlenra. ITCHING HUMORS, SCALY HUMORS, BLOOD HUMORS, SPEEDILY PERMANENTLY, AND ECONOMICALLY CURED WHEN PHYSICIANS AND ALL OTHER METHODS FAIL.

What are Skin and Scalp Diseases but the evidence of Internal Humor, ten times more difficult to reach and cure, which floats in the blood and other fluids, destroying the delicate machinery of life, and filling the body with foul corruptions, which burst through the skin in loathsome cruptions.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, CUTICURA, a Nedecinal Jelly, assisted by the CUTICURA MEDICINAL AND TOTALET SOAP, externally, have performed the most miraculous cures of Itching, Scaly, and Scrotulous Humors ever recorded in medical annals.

ECZEMA RODENT.

Itching, Scaly, and Scrotulous Humors ever recorded in medical annals.

ECZEMA RODENT.—F. H. Drake, Esq., agent for Harper & Brothers, Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (Eczema Rodent), which had been treated by a consultation of physicians without benefit, and which speedily yielded to the Culicura Remedica.

SALT RHEUM.—Will McDonald, 2,542 Dearborn st., Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Salt Rheum on head, neck, tace, arms, and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to belp himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies, doutors pronounced his case hopciess; permanently cured by the Culteura Remedica.

RINGWORM.—George W. Brown, 48 Marshall st., Providence, R. L. cured by Culteura Remedics of a Ringworm Humor, got at the barber's, which spread all over the ears, neck, and face, and for six years reasisted all kinds of treatment.

SKIN DISEASE.

S. A. Steele, Esq., Chicago, Ill., says: "I will say that before I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES I was in a fear-

S. A. Steele, Esq. Chicago, Ill, sava; "I will say that before I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES I was in a fear-ful state; and had given up all loope of ever having any relief. They have performed a wonderful cure for me, and of my own free will and accord I recommend them."

them."

CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WREKS & POTTER, chemists and Drugelsta, 200 Washington at., Boston, and are for sale by all druggista. Price of CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Puriner, \$1 per bottle, CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOLER SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; in bars, for barbers and large consumers, 50 cents. All mailed free on receipt of price. Rupture-Its Certain Relief and Cure

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, and the only Dr. SHERMAN known to the public for the past 35 years for his successful treatment and cure of kupture, may, until further notice, he consulted at his principal office, 251 Broadway New York. His book with photography his passesses.

How refreshing to the feverish invalid is TARRANTS SELTZER APERIENT! Its cooling and anti-inflammatory character surpasses that of any other saine. Sold by all druggists. Rupture Radically Cured.—Dr. XARSH'S treat-ment the only safe, rehable care: 40 years practical ex-perience. Only office, 2 Vescy st., opposite St. Pau's Church.

In 33 years Hyatt's AB Life Baleam has used thousands of Rheumstism, Scrofula, Gout, &c. \$1.25,

Best Beef, Iron, and Wine, the great natu-Surf Hotel, Fire Island Beach, Leave foot of Pine st. N. Y., S.A. M. A. M. P. M.

MARRIED.

BARRY-BATTEY.-On July 6, by Friends' ceremony, Phila A. Battey of Mancheter, N. J., to William Barry of New York.

BLASHIFIELD-WILBOUR.-In Paris, France, July 5, Edwin H. Blashfield to Evangeline, daughter of C. E. Wilhour, both of New York.

BROWN-HORTON.-In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 6, at the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. David R. Fraser, George S. Brown to Bernetta, daughter of the late Rushmore G. Horton, all of Brooklyn.

CAMERON-GILDERSLEEVE.-On Thursday, July 7, by the Rev. D. C. Hughes, Charles A. Cameron of Brooklyn to Emma A., only daughter of William H. Guidersleeve Of New York city.

DELIAND-WHEELWRIGHT.-At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. James H. Van Buren, Rawle Beland of Cleveland, Ohio, to Ella Wheelwright of Englewood.

DIED.

BARRINGER.-In Preston Hollow, N. Y., July 6, Peter

BARRINGER—In Presson Hollow, N. Y., July 6, Peter Barringer, aved 85 years. DOODY—On Friday, July 8, at her residence, 393 Classon av., Brooklyn, and Deody, aged 78 years. Friends are invited to attend the foneral on Monday, July 11, at 330 a. M. FOWLER—In Albany, July 8, Alvin Fowler, aged 87 years. FOW LER.—In Albany, July 8, Alvin Fowler, aged 87 years.

HUGHES.—On Wednesday, July 7, Rosanna F., daugher, of Charles Douglerry, and beloved wife of James Bunches, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, July 16, from her parents' residence. 28 Fillmore pace, Broadwin, E. D., Mancas, and and as years.

Mancas, and as July 16, at July 18, Mrs. Mary Mancan, axed as July 18, July 9, Mrs. Mary Mancan, and Mirray, in the dist year of hir age.

Relatives and friends are residence, 545 West 47th at, on Sunday, July 19, at 1 P. M.

VINUENT, July 19, at 1 P. M. sunday July 10 at 1 P. M. VINGENT.-In Dorchester, Mass., July 5, Mrs Sarah Persips Vincent, aged 87 years.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Cramps, colic pains, cholera morbus, diarrhora, stek canache, and disordered atomach cured by a single tool of REANE'S MAUC OIL.
The best remedy ever offered to the public. Sold by truggistae ever where. Frial bottles, 25 cents. RED, INFLAMED SWOLLEN NOSES, red, inflamed faces, red, inflamed vehids, Ac, worst cases cured from whatevercaus. Use BALM OF GILEAD MORTAR. Cure guaranteed, 21 per buttle. Deput, 385 Broome st., corner of Mulberry st. ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD POSITIVELY cures heryous debility and all weakness of generative organs. All demersts. \$1 tackage: six for \$5 called \$1. New York. RIKER'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GIN-ger, guaranteed pure strong, and satufactory in every respect. Full four-online blottle 25 cents. All grocers and druggists. Depot. 203 6th av., RIKER'S.

MOSQUITOINE IS AN ABSOLUTE PRO-tection against the bites of mosquitoes. Send postal for fireular. John R. WOOD, 2 Cortlandist. New York. FUNELL'S ICE CREAM DELIVERED to families, 30c, per quart by the gallon; to churches, 25c, per quart. Established 1851. 12 Bible House.

IMPERIAL BITTERS, repo by West India Manufacturing Company. Spe-

Bew Bublications.

OIN THE NEW PARTY.—Clubs forming all over the country, piatform advertised in House and Rome, the cheapest and best illustrated newspaper in the world, only 90 cents a year, issued every Saturday; for sale at all incorpants Send 5 cents to office, 252 Broadway, New York.

Trade supplied by United States News Company, 55 Chambers at, New York City.